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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1925

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WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.
Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.
Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.
Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.	Shumchun	Dep.	Arr.
Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.	Shenzhen	Dep.	Arr.
Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po Market	Dep.	Arr.
Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.	Tai Po	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.	Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.	Kowloon	Dep.	Arr.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.
Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.

STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.	STATIONS	Dep.	Arr.
Fanling	Dep.	Arr.	Shatin	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	Dep.	Arr.	Fanling	Dep.	Arr.

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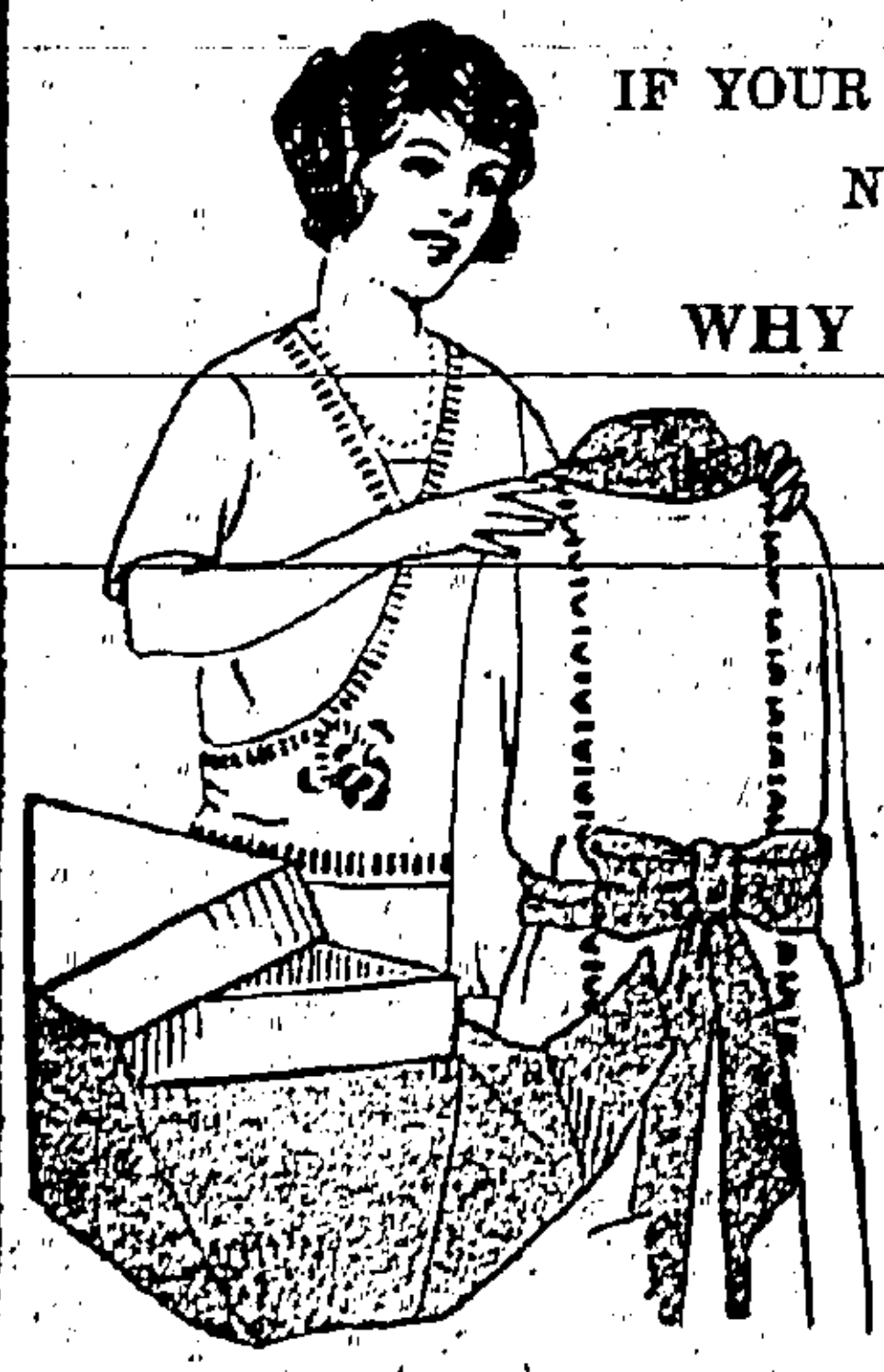
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OUTLOOK ON BRITISH TRADE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VIEWS OF THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

For the past 18 months the Economic Staff of the Federation of British Industries have been engaged in an exhaustive examination of the present position of the British trade, especially in relation to world trade, and have drawn up an exhaustive report on the subject. This report has been sent by the Council of the Federation to a strong Committee of investigation, but pending an announcement by that body we are able to publish a summary of the findings of the Expert Staff. By means of immediate publicity the Council state that they hope to elicit comment and criticism which may throw further light on the grave and complex problems involved.

The present trade position in the country, the report states, gives every appearance of becoming permanent. British trade, after improving for some years, has been checked and during the past few months has been actually going back, and is doing so at a time when the general conditions of the world are favourable to improvement.

The following memorandum is an attempt to summarise the conclusions reached after careful analysis of all the factors which have influenced British trade since the middle of last century. The only factor omitted is that of cost of production, since this has already been exhaustively investigated by others and it is already accepted as axiomatic that neither an individual firm, an industry, or a nation can continue to prosper unless its costs of production are sufficiently low to enable its products to be sold at a competitive price in the world's markets.

If the conclusions to be drawn from analysis of pre and post-war conditions are correct, it is obvious, however, that just as the most favourable general conditions of trade will not make a nation prosperous if it is inferior to its competitors in efficiency and economy of production, so, without such favourable conditions, the highest conceivable efficiency cannot bring active trade and full employment.

Briefly summarised, the prosperity of British industry before the war was primarily dependent on:

(1) On a continuously expanding foreign trade rendered possible by the continuous investment on a large scale of British capital for the purpose of developing hitherto undeveloped countries. In other words, part of our national products of goods could only be sold abroad if the purchaser was lent the money to pay for them.

(2) On reasonably stable political conditions, at least in the principal trading countries.

(3) On a plentiful supply of money in a country which was not a debtor.

The problem to be solved is whether it is possible to reverse these tendencies and to restore the conditions which as far as all previous experience can guide us are the only conditions in which British industry as at present organised can prosper, or whether we must accept post-war conditions as permanent and attempt to reorganise and readapt industry to meet the new position.

With political and general considerations permit the Government to make a reduction, not of a few millions, but of 15 to 20 per cent. in national expenditure and taxation? Can local authorities reduce the rates by the same percentage? Is it possible without imperilling the stability of our newly regained gold standard (a) to provide more money for trade, (b) to allow foreign investment to be resumed? Is it possible, pending the resumption of foreign investment on a scale comparable with pre-war, to employ such funds as are available for lending abroad primarily in the direction which will create the most immediate and effective demand for British goods?

If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative, it is obvious that the balance as between export and import trade has been permanently altered and, while we may reasonably hope for a substantial export trade, sufficient probably to pay for essential imports, we cannot expect it to give us active trade and full employment as in the immediate pre-war period. If this is the case, ought we to wait, as we are doing at present, until the forces which post-war conditions and our own post-war policy have set in motion have brought about a readjustment of industry through the sheer pressure of economic necessity, with all that this implies of unemployment and suffering, or should steps be taken to stimulate home development? Can the export trades be helped to divert a portion of their output to new home markets and to adapt some proportion of their productive capacity to new purposes? Can means be devised to assist them to pass with the minimum of dislocation through the difficult transition period?

These are some of the questions which must be answered and it is obvious that a purely industrial organisation, such as the Federation, cannot solve them by itself.

The following are among the most important of these influences:

(1) The influence of heavy taxation, depleting the fund of savings available for industrial and foreign investment, and diverting such savings as are available to gilt edged rather than industrial securities.

(2) The influence of the greatly increased expenditure on social services, housing, unemployment relief, education, pensions, etc., which has directly stimulated home trade, while at the same time checking export trade by increasing costs through the increase in local taxation and direct contributions, and reducing the funds available for foreign and industrial investment through central taxation.

(3) The influence of post-war monetary policy, which by increasing the exchange value of the £ sterling has forced up the price of British goods relatively to world prices and thus stimulated home and import trade and checked export trade.

(4) A great and progressive reduction in the amount of investment abroad, partly the result of the influences already mentioned, but during the last eighteen months intensified by a deliberate policy of restriction which has practically involved an embargo on foreign investments of an industrial nature.

The steps necessary during the past nine months to prepare for and achieve the final return to a gold standard have greatly intensified the effects summarised under (3) and (4) above, and the necessary restrictions on the supply of money are, temporarily at least, affecting home trade as well as foreign trade with the natural consequences of a further rise in unemployment.

We have therefore the following position: Industry organised and developed for a large and active export trade and incapable of giving full employment unless it obtains it; but the economic forces which in pre-war days stimulated such a trade removed, and in their place forces which directly oppose it. The action of these forces serves to explain the reduction as compared with pre-war in our exports, both absolutely, and relatively to our imports; the increase as compared with pre-war in our home consumption of coal; the fact that despite the reduction of our export trade to 75 per cent. of the pre-war amount, there were in 1923 approximately as many persons in employment as before the war; the alteration in the relative position of sheltered and unsheltered industries; the relative prosperity, both of retail traders and of industries serving the home market only, as compared with industries mainly dependent on export; and the incidence of unemployment as between different trades and occupations.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS, WHICH IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY, CONTAINS A.G.M.'S DETAILED REPLY TO WU HON MAN'S RECENT MANIFESTO.

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SHORT SKIRTS AND DRESSMAKING.

DO THE LADIES' "CALVES" GET COLD?

INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON.

[By Sir Robert Ho Tung.]

The thing that strikes me most forcibly each time I visit London is the amount of traffic, and the hurrying crowds of people intent upon business or pleasure, and the splendid manner in which those crowds and vehicles are regulated by the over-courteous police stationed at all crossings, making it quite safe to wend one's way where one lists if only one follows the traffic regulations, writes Sir Robert Ho Tung, in an article which is given considerable prominence in the *London Evening News*.

Year by year I notice changes and improvements in this great city; some old landmarks swept away to be replaced by wider streets and splendid buildings.

IF LONDON MEN WORE SILK.

Englishmen's clothes are as sombre as some of the grey old buildings which I love to see again and enjoy visiting. Perhaps if your men adopted a Chinese dress of flowered silk it might help to brighten the appearance of streets—but, notwithstanding, I do not find London a dull city. It is in my opinion a serious, a busy one.

Some streets and houses look gloomy, but others are gay and pretty, especially at this time of the year.

You must not change London very much, or else visitors like myself and my wife and daughter, who enjoy coming here so much, would not be pleased!

But to return to our subject, the everlasting, much-discussed one of clothes. I think Chinese garments are more picturesque, warmer in winter, cooler in summer, easier to put on, and very comfortable for the wearer. They have one disadvantage, they make more luggage, for so many suits are required for changes of climate.

A Chinese wears satin clothes on all formal occasions, viz.: a blue robe reaching to the ankles, and a black riding jacket, which is quite short.

In the day time, and for tea parties, etc., our robes and riding jackets are made of any bright coloured silk, like English ladies' summer gowns. We rarely wear overcoats, but if the weather is very cold we have a lining of fur or cottonwool padding under our robes. I do not see why Englishmen should not wear brighter colours such as we use, although in my humble opinion no European costume is more becoming than the frock coat worn with light trousers, and also the light grey frock suit with hat to match. I am sorry it is no longer fashionable to wear a black frock coat; the morning coat which has taken its place is a poor substitute.

SKIRTS TOO LONG, THEN TOO SHORT.

English evening dress, with the white bow tie and waistcoat, looks beautiful, but the dinner jacket is in some respects better than the tail coat.

As I am asked to express my humble opinion freely, I think the tails are a little bit clumsy, and the pockets bulge in an ugly fashion if anything is put in them.

Ladies' dresses are so grand and graceful I cannot help admiring them. Sometimes I think the skirts are a little too short, and I wonder if the ladies' calves are not cold!

In China short dresses would be more economical, because we pay for clothes in accordance with the amount of material that is in them. So I asked a friend if short dresses are cheaper, and he told me No.

Perhaps the ladies like them short? But I think they put up with them because they are the fashion.

And if the shorter dresses are not cheaper for the ladies who buy them, they must be cheaper for the dress-makers. I remember when European dresses reached to the ground; then they were too long and I pitied the poor ladies having to hold them up. It must have been fatiguing.

London streets are very well kept and clean, in spite of the great amount of traffic there. But some of them are not wide enough and many houses might be more artistic; though houses may be beautiful within, they are often ugly outside.

If the people who live in these houses made the outside beautiful would that not conduce to a brighter London?

London is much cleaner than it used to be. Thirty years ago you could not go out without getting your hands and neck dirty. Perhaps London is so much less smoky that brighter-coloured paint could now be applied to the houses.

Many streets have trees, and the squares with their green lawns in the centre are very beautiful in spring and summer. But more streets should have trees—evergreen trees so that they would not be bare in the winter.

FINGER-COUNTING AFTER A HANDSHAKE.

London people seem happy and healthy and often gay. I like the custom of raising the hat in salutation and the shaking of hands—though sometimes my hand is squeezed so hard that I count my fingers afterwards! In China we bow in salutation with the hands clasped, but in the Treaty Ports Chinese are beginning to shake hands too.

I like English food—it is wholesome and hygienic. But I think you could reasonably dispense with afternoon tea, except for "social gatherings," because three meals should be ample.

Also, you take your tea exceptionally strong, and that is not good for the nerves. Three or four times I have drunk tea prepared by my English staff and I felt giddy after it.

In China we take tea as a drink, not as a food. We drink it very weak when we feel thirsty. We never drink cold water. Our tea is made without milk or sugar, and is paler than amber.

English people are industrious and the working-class do a lot in their working hours. They like jokes and seldom quarrel one with another. I think they are satisfied with London, as it is—and so, on the whole, am I.

In conclusion I must say how much I admire and greatly appreciate the unfailing courtesy shown to me, a visitor, by all classes with whom I have come in contact in this wonderful and great city.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
JOINT MEETING HELD.

As briefly mentioned in the *Daily Press* yesterday, the meeting between the Chinese merchants, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall (the Chinese members on the Legislative Council), and members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to discuss the various points arising out of the present financial problems of the Colony, took place on Thursday.

As the proceedings were conducted in private, it is impossible to give anything like a report of the business transacted. As far as can be ascertained, the present situation was very fully and adequately discussed by the meeting and every point raised during the discussion was thoroughly investigated. It is satisfactory to note that both Chambers are setting to work to deal with the situation in complete union. Various recommendations were made and it is understood that these will be put before the proper quarter in due course.

The cessation of the river steamer service between Hongkong and Canton has meant the entire suspension of trading and commercial activities between the two places, with much loss both to Chinese and other merchants. It is understood that the view was expressed at the meeting that steps should be taken to bring pressure to bear on those responsible for the present situation in the various ports, with which, through acts of violence and intimidation, it is impossible to resume normal activities.

It is learned that another point dealt with was the stringency of the money market. A resolution put before the meeting in this connection, it is understood, was the following, which appeared in the *Daily Press* on Thursday:—That the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank be asked to assist the local Chinese merchants by permitting them to overdraw as usual as far as the merchants have securities deposited with the Bank, and that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the General Chamber should jointly ask the Hongkong Government to take any steps that may be practicable for the easing of the general trade situation.

It is understood that the opinion of the General Chamber of Commerce with regard to this question was that it was a matter that could only be arranged between the Bank and the Merchants themselves. The British Chamber did not feel that the Bank could be asked by the Chamber to move in the matter.

A meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is taking place this afternoon.

THE POST OFFICE.
FULL STAFF OF CLERKS.

It is pleasing to note that the General Post Office is now fully staffed with clerks.

The clerks taken on are new hands and are classed as on the permanent staff. They are working very satisfactorily. The emergency staff in other departments, such as the sorting and despatch of mails, are all carrying on ably under the supervision of the Superintendent of Mails. The sorting especially is being done with much promptitude, and mails arriving by a vessel are usually ready for collection in a matter of one and a half to two hours after being landed.

The Shuang Wan branch post office has now been re-opened and on Monday the Wanchai branch office will resume activity.

MAILS FROM HOME.

An unusually heavy mail was brought in by the P. & O. s.s. *Khyber* yesterday afternoon. Altogether she brought 807 bags. Of this 40 bags of letters were from the United Kingdom (London, July 24th); while there were also 41 bags of parcels from Home (London, July 24th). There were 220 bags of letters and papers from Europe. In addition there were 128 bags of parcels from Calcutta and the Straits. The Post Office sorting staff were exceedingly busy during the afternoon, but all letters were ready for delivery between four and five o'clock. The papers and parcels will be ready this morning. In addition to the mail by the *Khyber* the staff had previously dealt with the mail from the North and Europe via Siberia, brought in by the *Kashgar*, figures of which appear elsewhere, and also had to see to the dispatch of the outgoing mail by the R.M.S. *Empress of Australia*, which sailed at noon. Sorting was also in hand yesterday for the outgoing mails by the *Kashgar* for Europe and Home, etc., to-day and by the *Khyber* for Shanghai and Japan to-day.

PO HING FONG ENQUIRY.
EVIDENCE OF RESCUE WORK.

The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the victims of the Po Hing Fong flood disaster, was resumed at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, by Mr. S. B. B. Meldery, sitting as Coroner.

The Jury comprised Captain Thomas Arthur (foreman), Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and Mr. J. O. Sheppard.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin attended the enquiry on behalf of five families involved in the catastrophe (the families of Chau Siu Ki, Chu Seng Sang, Chu Chung How, Wong Pak San and Chiu Yuk Chow).

Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, engineer in charge Road Department, P. W. D., submitted further plans, and said that he did not think that water could get below the foundations. It might get onto the top of them but that was all.

Capt. Arthur: Were the foundations set on solid rock?—Yes. Practically so. Set with boulders and concrete.

For the whole length of the wall?—Yes. What was the condition of the rock the foundations were set on?—Good and quite in order.

Mr. Belt, overseer, Roads Department, said he was in charge of the construction of the retaining wall on the old No. 8 Police Station site. He took over charge in April this year.

Capt. Arthur: Were you on the site every day?—Yes.

—And on the site every day in May, June and July?—Yes.

But you were never there when there was heavy rain?—No. My district is very large.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Assistant Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, said that the general rescue work at the site was in charge of the Police. One ambulance man actually saw the collapse and was on the spot. With the help of an Indian constable he extricated Mr. Chau Siu Ki. The next to arrive on the scene were members of the Indian and Chinese sections of the Brigade. These men, being on duty at the Fire Station, arrived with the Fire Brigade. The gas and the electric supplies cut off. Ambulance men continued to arrive with stretchers and equipment and within half an hour 24 ambulance men were at work. He received notice of the occurrence at 10.45 a.m., and arrived on the scene accompanied by 16 more men at eleven o'clock. Forty ambulance men were then engaged in relays. From then onwards sufficient ambulance men remained on duty, and were withdrawn on July 28th.

Capt. Arthur: In your opinion were the arrangements for saving life adequate?—Quite. They could not have been better.

Mr. D. Burlingham, A.S.P., said that the Police received the alarm at 9.30, and he arrived at the scene about 9.40, and stayed until 7.15 p.m. by which time there was no sign of life left among the debris. He was in general charge of the Police, who assisted and co-operated with the Fire Brigade. There were about thirty Police, Europeans, Indians, and Chinese—kept on the site. In his opinion the maximum number of people were employed there.

Capt. Arthur: With regard to life saving, could the arrangements have been better and more adequate?—No.

Mr. H. T. Brooks, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, said that they received the call at 9.30 and dispatched two appliances, 15 men and the motor ambulance with attendants. Later another engine, eight men and another motor ambulance were sent to Po Hing Fong. In his opinion nothing more than was done could have been done.

The Coroner adjourned the case *sine die* stating that they would now have to wait for the experts' reports.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PHYLLIS," THE PANGOLIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In connection with your report in today's *Daily Press* of His Excellency's gift of a pangolin to the London Zoo, it may interest your readers to know that the animal is the third to be discovered in the Colony of recent years. The two predecessors of "Phyllis" came, strangely enough, to violent ends, through a typically colonial disregard of the rules of "Safety First."

Number one was killed on the Peak tram-line some years back by a car, and it was presented to the Museum by the late Sir Henry May. The second was run over by a motor-car in the neighbourhood of Deep Water Bay a few years ago.—I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,

OLD RESIDENT.
Hongkong, August 7th, 1925.

ANTI-STRIKER STONED.

THE CASE OF THE SECOND DEFENDANT.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, the case of the two Chinese charged with intimidation in connection with stones thrown at a street orator while he was delivering an anti-strike speech at a meeting held at Hillier Street, on July 29th, under the auspices of the Labour Maintenance Society, again came up.

The case of one of the defendants, Sam Choi, an accountant of the Kwong Sang Company, was reported in yesterday's *Daily Press*.

Before hearing any of the evidence in the case in which the other defendant, Wong Chuen, is concerned, and which was heard quite separately, His Worship gave his decision as regards Sam Choi.

Mr. Forrest said that having considered the evidence and the position generally he had decided to dismiss the case.

The case in which Wong Chuen, who was defended by Mr. C. H. Lyson, is concerned was then proceeded with.

A Chinese detective of the Trade Maintenance Association, stated that on July 29th he was sent on special duty to Hillier Street by the President of the Association. He went there shortly after seven o'clock. He saw the defendant pick up stones and throw them at a lecturer who was delivering a speech there. Witness was standing about six or seven paces away from Wong Chuen and about 20 feet from the lecturer. The attention of witness was attracted to the defendant by reason of a remark made, which was "you were stoned last night and you dare to come here again."

It was after this remark that witness saw the defendant pick up stones and throw them at the lecturer. When arrested, defendant said "I am not the man who threw stones." Witness said "I saw you throw stones with my own eyes, do you deny it?" Defendant did not say anything further. Defendant was first taken before the President of the Trade Maintenance Association and afterwards to the Central Police Station.

Witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Lyson, and in answer to one question said that although it was nighttime, he was certain that he had not made a mistake in the identity of the defendant.

Two other Chinese detectives sent to Hillier Street on special duty for the purpose of protecting the speaker gave corroborative evidence.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Investigation).

DEFENCE OUTLINED.

Mr. Lyson said that the gist of the evidence for the defence was that defendant was a *jok* in a trunk maker's shop and was sent out to buy a bottle of aerated water for a customer in the shop. After returning to the shop, a row was heard going on outside and defendant went outside the shop to see what was the matter. At the door he was arrested. Witnesses would state that he was away only a reasonable time to fetch the bottle of aerated water and that when he was arrested he had a bottle opened in his hand.

At this point the hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 2.15.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

BUS COMPANY'S ACCOUNTANT IN COURT.

Before Mr. S. B. B. Meldery at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a charge of embezzlement was preferred against Tang Chuen, an accountant in the Hongkong and Kowloon and New Territories Motor Bus Company.

This sum is stated to have been handed over to the defendant by Mr. Ho Chun Ling for the purchase of shares, but it is alleged that the accused failed to account for the money.

Mr. F. Whitehouse appeared for the complainant and Mr. M. H. Turner for the defence.

The case was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

STOLEN SHEET.

HOTEL EMPLOYEE SENTENCED.

Before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with having stolen a linen sheet, the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. The defendant, who was only recently engaged, stated that he took the sheet for his own use as he had no linen of his own.

Mr. P. Newman, of the Hotel Company, informed His Worship that on new employees being engaged they were told that they had to bring their own bedding with them.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

BOLSHEVIKS SEIZE CATHOLIC MISSION PROPERTY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The following notes, written in haste under none too ideal conditions, will nevertheless afford the Hongkong reader an idea of the conditions at present obtaining in Canton and on Shamen.

Twenty-four Annamite boys arrived two days ago, to replace boys and cooks who have left. Ten were taken on immediately by the Victoria Hotel, and the rest found service among the French. Others are coming.

The Catholic Mission property in the City, adjacent to the French Cathedral, has been seized by the Chinese Bolsheviks and the tenants given notice to quit. This step has aroused the indignation of the French.

Food on Shamen is plentiful, our relief ship brings up fruit and vegetables and we have everything we want here on our little island to make us comfortable. Occasionally some one ventures into the City. The Chinese look quite friendly, and sympathetic and never say a single nasty word. No bad feeling is evident.

Col. Hazley Bell, the Commissioner of Customs, is unwell and has left for Hongkong. The present weather and strenuous work are the causes of the break-down. Since the Great War, his health has not been robust. All residents of the island hope to see him back soon with fresh vigour.

Fights among the different sects of the strikers in the City are frequent and at times fatal, and the dead bodies of such people are exposed to the public with notices stating that the dead bodies are those of men who tried to break the strike.

Nobody is allowed to enter Shamen except members of the Shamen Defence Corps, special police, and workers in connection with food supplies or other duties for the welfare of the residents. Permission to enter the Island is granted solely by the Senior Naval Officer.

"PEARS OF ANGUISH."

POLICE COURT CASE WITH A LITERARY FLAVOUR.

Readers of "The Three Musketeers" may remember that a form of gag used in France in those days was a pear-shaped instrument, known as the *Poire d'Angouine* (Pear of Anguish).

There was a flavour reminiscent of this in a story unfolded before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when it was stated that in an armed robbery which was committed at 55, Wai Ching Street, on July 27th the inmates were gagged with pears.

Four men were implicated in the robbery, but one only was captured, and he was yesterday's defendant.

A married woman, living on the first floor of No. 55, Wai Ching Street, stated in evidence that at 10.45 a.m. on July 27th, while she and her family were breakfasting, two men entered the room. One of the men had recently rented the rear cubicle, and he stated that his companion was his brother.

A few minutes later, he said that two of his clansmen were outside and permission was given him to call the men in. Later while witness was in the kitchen she heard her daughter cry out that the men were trying to tie her father up.

Witness then rushed to the parlour but was intercepted by one of the robbers who threatened her with a dagger and gagged her with a pear. Her husband and daughter were likewise gagged by the other robbers. She, however, managed to rid herself of the gag and blow a police whistle; then the robbers decamped having stolen a number of keys only. She recognised the defendant as the man who had previously hired the cubicle from her.

The case was adjourned.

FRESH RAID ON IDLERS.

"PADDY'S MARKET" DISTRICT SEARCHED.

Another police raid on idlers was carried out yesterday morning, the area comprising Circular Pathway, Ladder Street, and Queen's Road Central.

A detachment of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, under the command of Captain Kent, drew a cordon around the area, whilst the police, under Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, acting O.S.P., Mr. D. Burlingham (D.S.P.), Mr. L. H. V. Booth (A.D.C.I.), and Mr. W. B. Scott made a house-to-house search.

Twenty-seven persons were detained for enquiries. The owner of a small press was also arrested on suspicion.

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MUSIC JUST RECEIVED.

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PEDDER STREET.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSUL FRONTIER.

FINAL DECISION IS LEFT WITH LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Report, issued by the neutral Commission appointed by the League of Nations to enquire into the Mosul frontier dispute, recommends the union of the whole territory of Iraq, subject to remaining under control of the League for twenty-five years.

If the League control is not maintained, it will be advantageous for the territory to remain under the sovereignty of Turkey, whose internal and external conditions of security are incomparably stabler than those of Iraq.

In the event of the League Council deciding to split up the territory, the Commission recommends a frontier, approximately following the line of the Lesser Zab, which leaves Mosul itself within Turkish territory. Final decision rests with the League of Nations.

SWEATED IMPORTS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, August 7th.

The Report of the joint committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, appointed to investigate the problem of sweated imports, has been completed.

It is understood that it recommends the banning of all imports produced abroad under sweated conditions, holding that these should be treated identically with foreign prison-made articles or British copyright books, printed abroad. Their importation should be made illegal.

STOCKS OF RUBBER.

MODIFICATION OF STEVENSON SCHEME URGED.

LONDON, August 7th.

A manifesto, signed by fourteen rubber manufacturing firms, has been issued. It urges the Government to consider immediate modification of the Stevenson restriction scheme.

It estimates that at present there are less than four months' world consumption of rubber in stock, while it is generally acknowledged that normal stocks are eight months' consumption.

The Stevenson scheme provides for the extra release of a maximum of 50,000 tons a year—equivalent to only 2 months' supply. At the present rate of consumption, unless the scheme is modified, the result will be a growing acute shortage of supplies for a few years, which will be naturally gradually terminated by great supplies from countries outside the Empire, from estates financed by foreign interests.

LOWER BANK RATE.

DIRECT OUTCOME OF RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD.

LONDON, August 7th.

The City Editor of the *Times* states that the reduction in the bank rate is the direct outcome of the restoration of the gold standard.

There has been a net influx of 8½ millions gold since April 29th, which raised the Bank of England stock of metal to the unprecedented figure of 164½ millions; and consequently there has been considerable addition to the actual potential supply of credit. The Bank's reserve ratio lately has been higher than for nine years and the discount rate had fallen away to a figure which left the bank rate ineffective.

SIR SIMON VANDER, K.C.B.E.

PRISON CONGRESS SECRETARY IS KNIGHTED.

LONDON, August 7th.

His Majesty the King has created Professor Simon Vander an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Sir Simon is secretary-general of the international prison congress, now sitting in London.

COMMITTEE OF ECONOMY.

LONDON, August 7th.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons, that the Economy Committee of three, mentioned by Mr. Baldwin on July 27th, would consist of Lord Colwyn, Lord Chalmers and Lord Bradbury. The first-named will be chair-

EARLIER CABLES.

COAL SUBSIDY.

PREMIER EXPLAINS SCHEME IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 6th.

The House of Commons was crowded and animated when Mr. Stanley Baldwin moved a supplementary estimate of ten millions for "subvention aid to wages in the coal-mining industry," amid Labour cries of "No semi-colon profits!"

Mr. Baldwin said there was no means of avoiding the threatened strike without temporary Government help. He was still convinced that the Government took the right and wise course. He had been called a coward. "Well, it is much easier to be rattled into a fight than to be rattled into peace. (Cheers.) We were confronted with a great alliance of trade unionists, who had the power and will (Labourite cheers) to inflict enormous and irreparable damage on the country." (Ministerial cheers.)

A RESPITE SECURED.

Mr. Baldwin, amid Labourite cries of dissent and Ministerial cheers, said there was apparently a deliberate and avowed policy to force a stoppage regardless of suffering. He was unaware if that policy was endorsed by the whole Labour Party. If that were so, he did not see how a constitutional Government could live. He had secured, at a price, an immensely valuable respite.

He had done his utmost during the last year or two to secure industrial peace, but if we were again confronted with such a challenge, then: "Let me just say that no minority in a free country ever yet coerced the whole community. (Cheers, and Labourite cries of 'The coolowners!') I am convinced that if the time comes when the community must protect itself with the full strength of the Government behind it, the community will do so, and the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy all over the world. (Ministerial cheers and angry Labourite cries.) I say this merely as a warning, and I know I am stating the deep, fundamental and widespread belief of the vast majority of the great and free people of this country."

MR. MACDONALD'S REGRETS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he regretted very deeply Mr. Baldwin's closing sentences. He declared that anarchy had never occurred in any state unless conditioned by a feeble, reactionary government. He asserted that public opinion was united most extraordinarily against the coolowners for putting the notices. The trade unions had to prepare their own defence. Their extraordinary manifestation of industrial will had been amply justified. Mr. MacDonald admitted that the situation last Thursday could only be met by a subsidy, though he rejected a subsidy in principle. He believed the enquiry would find that national control of the mines was essential.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was subjected to many interruptions and ironical laughter from the back Labour benches, declared that the bargain was practically nationalisation with a Government guarantee, but without control. Mr. Baldwin had been driven to this by the threats of the direct actionists. Democracy was doomed if it surrendered to compulsion by a minority.

Mr. Robert Smillie, referring to the conditions of countries with which British coal competed, said there was money invested in the coalmines of India, in which the conditions were similar to those existing in Britain a century ago. There would be revolution in Britain if the miners were forced down to such a position.

WORSE PLIGHT AHEAD.

Sir Robert Horne expressed the opinion that a subsidy could not meet the difficulties which arose from the condition of the industries of the world, which the Government could not control if the people were led to believe they could live upon subsidies. The plight next May would be worse than today.

Col. Gretton declared that the Conservatives were alarmed at the surrender to force. The Government's action would strengthen the position of the Communists and extremists within the trade unions. He hoped the Government would give an assurance that their policy would not be one of subsidies.

Mr. J. R. Clynes said the Premier's speech had unwarrantably cast an aspersion on the workers, who had their backs to the wall. The miners would have been driven onwards if they had not resisted these wage reductions. The rest of the workers would not have been worthy of the name of co-operators if they had not stood behind them. (Labour cheers.)

THE CHANCELLOR REPLIES.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to the debate, said it was agreed that the settlement was not final, but a breathing space secured in the hope that the community would be spared a conflict. The subsidy might amount to fifteen millions. They must ensure that this time it was well spent, and the sacrifice of money was not made without achieving an effective advantage. Nobody liked a subsidy, but few would have liked a general stoppage. The Government's decision therefore was in the best interests of the public. He had not provided for a subsidy in the Budget and did not intend to propose any new taxation. The matter could be considered when the next Budget was framed.

The miners' wages had not been raised above the pre-war figure to the extent of other less dangerous occupations. The Government declined to discern in the miners' resistance any wish to challenge the State (Labour Cheers.) There was a challenge from forces deliberately working to promote discontent. It would be a great mistake to identify the masses of

(Continued on next column).

LATEST CABLES.

THE STINNES CONCERN.
SLOW PROGRESS IS BEING MADE FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

BERLIN, August 7th.

The reconstruction of the Stinnes concern, the final aim of which is to revert to the original business of the late Hugo Stinnes—namely coal-trading at Muelheim and working the Stinnes mines in West-Germany—is only slowly progressing, owing to the all-round fall in the Stock Exchange quotations of mining and industrial shares and the difficulty of selling Stinnes shares *en bloc* to one holder, to avoid weakening the market by throwing them on the Stock Exchange.

The late Herr Stinnes' obligations are now stated to total 180,000,000 marks, of which 40,000,000 have already been paid off by the sales of some of the Stinnes property.

It is calculated that there would still be a surplus of assets over liabilities, if the entire Stinnes property was regarded as an asset. Negotiations are proceeding for the sale of the Hugo Stinnes Riebeck Mining and Oil Works. Proposals for disposing of the Stinnes fleet of 250,000 tons are apparently very small. Plans are now being discussed for the formation of a new company to take over the fleet at the price of 25,000,000 marks.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

OPERATIONS HAVE NOT HURT RAILWAY PLANS.

PARIS, August 6th.

A message from Casablanca says military operations in Morocco have not prevented the extension of the existing railway system. The first train from Kenitra via Aindefali has arrived at Wexaa. The north-most section of the line runs in the immediate proximity of the war zone.

LATEST CABLES.

CAPTURE OF KURNIEU.

Fez, August 7th.

In the region of Fezbalhi, the French troops took by storm the strongly fortified position of Kurnieu. The enemy fled, leaving fifty in dead and prisoners.

In the region of Mazfroun, after a fight, the Rif tribesmen fled in disorder northwards, being pursued by airplanes and artillery fire. *—Haca.*

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

FRENCH FORCES RETIRE ON EZRAA.

JERUSALEM, August 6th.

It is reported from Amman that during a recent Franco-Druse engagement in Syria, the Druses captured several guns enabling them to take Saida, the capital of Jebel. The French retired to Ezraa, losing a number of killed and wounded.

This reverse caused consternation at Deraa. The Druses are reported to have captured a hundred camels laden with ammunition and provisions.

LATEST CABLES.

SOUTH HAURAN EVACUATED.

JERUSALEM, August 7th.

It is reported from Amman, that on the occasion of the capture of Saida, the Druses captured several tanks and machine-guns and brought down several aeroplanes. The French have evacuated southern Hauran.

FALL OF SUEIDA.

PARIS, August 7th.

Le Matin understands that the Government has received confirmation of the capture of Suida.

their fellow-countrymen with those forces, which were inspired by foreign propaganda. (Cheers.) Parliament must also be protected from the threat of trade unions. It must not be supposed that because the Government worked for peace, it was incapable of defending a great institution. (Cheers.)

A section of the Liberals challenged division on the supplementary estimate, which was adopted by 351 to 16 votes.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S VIEW.

LONDON, August 7th.

The House of Commons agreed to the report stage of the coal subvention, after a few speeches by Labourites.

Mr. Saklatvala contended that if profits in the British coal industry could be restricted in order to preserve wages, the same thing ought to be applied to British mine-owners in South Africa, China and India. Wages in those areas could not be reduced to the minimum and react on British wages.

Mr. Purcell declared that conditions in the coal industry in China and India were shameful. Mr. Bromley and Mr. Purcell both denounced what they described as the threats made yesterday in regard to what would happen if the Trade Unions supported the miners again.

They declared that no threats would prevent them from again supporting their comrades; if it was necessary to secure fair conditions.

LATEST CABLES.

OUT OF DANGER.

Davao, August 7th.

Mr. Rademaker, the Dutch Editor, who was severely injured in a motor-car accident on August 6th, is now out of danger. The other members of the party are also recovering.

OBITUARY.

SIR S. BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA, August 7th.

The death is announced of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, editor of the *Hengulee*.

[The late Sir Surendranath was born on November 10th, 1848, was educated at Doveton College, Calcutta, and University College, London. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1871 and resigned in 1874. He was twice President of the Indian National Congress, and for eight years in succession was a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1910-20 and President of the Moderate Conference in 1918. He was knighted in 1921.]

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW P. AND O. LINER.

S.S. "RAJPUTANA" LAUNCHED AT GREENOCK.

LONDON, August 6th.

The P. & O. Co.'s liner *Rajputana*, a 10,000-ton vessel, was launched at Greenock to-day.

LATEST CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

KENT DEFEAT SUSSEX BY SINGLE INNINGS.

LONDON, August 7th.

Kent defeated Sussex, in the County championship, by an innings and 17.

Scores:—
Kent: 349 for 8 wickets (declared).
Sussex: 196 and 136.
Hardinge scored 82 for Kent and Woolley 118.

Watson scored 53 in the first innings of Sussex, Marriott taking 5 wickets for 64.
Freeman obtained 5 Sussex wickets for 53, in the second innings.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

DAVIS TENNIS CUP.

TENTATIVE TEAM CHOSEN FOR U.S.A.

New York, August 7th.

The Davis Cup Committee has announced that the following players have tentatively been selected to represent America: Messrs. Tilden, Vincent Richards, W. M. Johnston, and R. N. Williams.

INTERVIEW BY WIRELESS.

UNIQUE FEAT IN JOURNALISM PERFORMED.

New York, August 7th.

A feat, believed to be unique in the history of journalism, has been performed by a Chicago newspaperman, who has wirelessly interviewed the explorer, Capt. MacMillan, aboard the s.s. *Pearl*, at a distance of nearly 4,000 miles.

The talk mostly dealt with the subject of wireless. Capt. MacMillan explained how he is keeping in radiotelegraphic touch with civilization. He said he had had actually heard voices in London and Schenectady.

The Eskimos simply accepted wireless as another great work of the white man not more wonderful than the gramophone. The interview also heard a gramophone concert being given to the Eskimos.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 25th amounted to 91,749 tons and the sales to 66,525 tons.

A case which involved a claim and counterclaim for damage arising out of a collision between the *Glenamoy* and the *Finnia*, in Singapore Roads was heard in the Admiralty Division on June 17th.

Mr. Justice Bateson gave judgment for the plaintiffs. He was very dissatisfied with some of the evidence that came from the *Finnia*. He thought the truth was that the *Glenamoy* was stationary at the time of the collision, and the *Finnia*, borne down on her as the *Glenamoy* said.

Kaifeng despatches announce that with the assistance of the Kuomintang division under the command of General Fan Chung Hsiu in Honan, the troops of the third Kuominchun army, under General Sun Yuch, have defeated the Shensi troops at Pachiao, in the vicinity of Sianfu, states an *Asiatic News Service* message from Peking, dated July 19th. The communication adds that there is no doubt now that Shensi will be brought under the influence of Marshal Feng shortly.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LEGATION.

SOME SERVANTS QUITTING JOBS IN PEKING.

PEKING, August 7th.

Some servants, belonging to the British Legation staff and to the Legation Guard, have walked out, presumably owing to intimidation by the Student Unions.

It is understood that the Waichiaopu is taking steps with a view to arranging a settlement.

H.M.S. "HERMES."

IS DUE TO ARRIVE HERE TO-MORROW.

LONDON, August 6th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman said the aircraft carrier *Hermes* had been despatched to China. Her aircraft would be utilised for training and exercising the personnel of the Fleet air arm, and, if necessary, in co-operation with His Majesty's naval and military forces for the protection of the lives and property of British subjects.

[It was learnt, yesterday, that the vessel is due here on Sunday.]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND

GLOBE.

RESULTS OF 1924 WORKING.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BRITAIN'S "INVISIBLE EXPORTS."

The statement of accounts of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., for 1924, shows that the total income from all sources amounted to £10,799,084 as against £10,463,298 in 1923.

The expenses in the Fire, Accident and Marine accounts showed a ratio of 29.32 per cent. The underwriting profit for the year upon these combined accounts was 5.3 per cent. of the premiums written. The total assets of the Company increased by £880,501 during 1924 and now amount to £22,395,251.

At the 85th annual general meeting of the Company the Chairman drew an interesting parallel between the condition of trade now and one hundred years ago.

It is remarkable, he said, how history repeats itself. Rather more than a century ago we were engaged in the grim struggle with Napoleon. At the expiration of six years after the termination of the Napoleonic Wars the Bank of England began to resume payments in gold. Just about the same period from the termination of the Great War the Chancellor of the Exchequer announces the removal of the embargo on the export of gold. He makes the announcement at a time when our recovery is being retarded, just as it was at a similar period after the Napoleonic Wars, by high prices and high costs of production. But, nevertheless, fifteen years had dropped to about the average level of the nineteenth century.

If we are similarly to experience a further fall in prices in the next few years commensurate in any way with that of 100 years ago, it must have an effect on premium income, and we shall also no doubt find a much-needed measure of relief in the reduction of expenses. When I addressed you last year I laid some emphasis on the relation of the business of the British Insurance Companies abroad to our balance of trade. From the figures of 1924 an even more striking illustration can be provided. The result of the year's trade is an estimated balance in Great Britain's favour of 29 million pounds, despite an adverse visible balance of 341 million pounds. This adverse visible balance is converted into a balance in favour of this country only by our "invisible exports," such as revenue from shipping, income from Foreign investments, insurance, banking, and other commissions. No one can gainsay the fact that British Insurance has thus rendered valuable aid at a very opportune moment, and we may flatter ourselves that our Company with its large overseas business contributes more than its quota towards these invisible exports which are so important a factor in the establishment of our country's financial position in the world.

Messrs. Hodgwell & Co., Ltd., are the agents for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. in Hongkong.

TRAM EMPLOYEE FINED.

RESISTED CONSTABLE'S SEARCH.

Stated to have resisted a search by a Chinese Constable, a tram employee appeared, on remand, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, and was fined \$10; with 14 days' hard labour in default.

Mr. L. T. D. Turner, who appeared for the defendant, said that he had a serious statement to make to His Worship before he gave his decision in the case. A female searcher the previous day gave evidence and said she saw complainant strike the defendant, and he wished to recall her. It had a direct bearing on the case. The woman, who was afraid, because she had to work under complainant, was very reluctant to go into the witness-box.

The woman went into the box, however, and alleged that after the previous day's hearing complainant had threatened to have her husband banished.

Complainant denied the allegation, and said he had been asked by defendant's brother, a police interpreter, not to prosecute defendant.

In imposing the fine, Mr. Hamilton said that but for the fact that complainant had an excellent character, he would have discharged the defendant. Not only had complainant an excellent character, but he had been responsible for the dismissal of two constables for obtaining "squeeze."

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Two matches will be played this afternoon at Happy Valley.

The Japanese Club will meet the Indian Recreation Club in the first game at 2.30 p.m., while the Hongkong Baseball Club and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps will contest the second match at 4.30 p.m.

To-morrow the South China & Filipino Club game will commence at 4 p.m. It will be noticed that the Filipinos are now leading in the league, having suffered no defeat yet.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCH.

A friendly football match has been arranged to take place this afternoon on the Murray Parade Ground, between No. 4 Platoon, Infantry Company, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, and the Band and Drums of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment. The kick-off will be at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The following team will represent the Volunteers:—
L. H. Soun; J. E. Ward and J. A. Dalgado; C. M. Xavier, N. B. Mahomed and L. J. Channing; J. E. Cudde, J. E. Montalto, D. P. Pail, M. Franco and L. Marques. Reserve: Pte. Elarte.

£100,000 A YEAR.

134 PEOPLE WITH THIS INCOME.

There were 134 people in the United Kingdom in 1922-23 with incomes of more than £100,000 a year, and the 119 people whose incomes were between £75,000 and £100,000.

This revelation of the private wealth from which the Chancellor of the Exchequer draws super-tax is contained in the report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year ending March, 1924, which was issued recently.

INCREASE.

The assessments made at April, 1924, for the year 1922-23 showed that the number of people paying super-tax—those possessing incomes of £2,000 a year and more—totalled 85,435. By far the largest proportion were those with incomes between £2,000 and £2,500, and their number increased over the two previous years by more than 5,500, to 20,153, while there was a total increase in the number of super-tax payers of 4,721 in the same period.

The number of people with incomes in the neighbourhood of £100,000 decreased in the same period, however—175 paying tax on incomes of more than £100,000 in 1920-21, and 204 in 1921-22, while the figures for people who paid on between £75,000 and £100,000 for the same years were 140 and 120.

The estimated number of people with total incomes above the income-tax exemption limit was 5,000,000, of whom 2,600,000 were entirely relieved from tax by the operation of abatements and allowances. The net produce of the income tax in the year was £283,800,000.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

Messrs. Carroll Bros., are in receipt of a cable from their Singapore friends informing them that the price of rubber is now \$1.23 per lb. They also advise that the Bassett Rubber Co., Ltd., have declared a 5 per cent. interim dividend.

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The Sales Department will be opened on the 15th inst.

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The Self-filling "Swan" has a safety screw-cap and a "Ladder" feed. When the cap is screwed down, ink cannot evaporate and the "Ladder" feed always ensures a sufficient supply for immediate use.



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HONGKONG.

VALLEY FLOOD SEQUEL.

CORONER'S SUMMING-UP AND JURY'S FINDINGS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Coroner's enquiry into the cause of the death of the Chinese who lost his life during the floods in Happy Valley has been reported day to day in the *Daily Press*. In view of the importance of the issues involved, however, the official reports of Mr. S. B. B. McKelvey's summing-up and the Jury's findings are re-printed. They are as follows:

It may be well that I should first make some statement regarding the functions of a Coroner's Jury in connection with an enquiry such as the present. Your duty under the law is to bring in a verdict as to the cause of death, and if you consider that there has been gross or criminal negligence which has resulted in the death of any person, your duty will be to bring in a verdict of manslaughter. Negligence which has resulted in death, but which does not amount to gross negligence, will mean that you will bring in a verdict of death by misadventure.

I shall read you some extracts from Halsbury's "Laws of England" as to what is meant by criminal negligence. "To justify a charge of criminal negligence it is not sufficient to show mere want of care and caution, there must be gross negligence and want of that diligence and skill which everyone who undertakes the exercise of any particular act or profession is bound to bring in each particular case." (Halsbury, Vol. 20, page 335).

The law does not require the utmost caution that can be used; it is sufficient if reasonable precaution and what is usual and ordinary in such cases be taken. "A higher degree of negligence is required to convict a person of manslaughter than to establish civil liability against him." Such negligence must have been the direct and immediate cause of death. (Halsbury Vol. 9, 565).

The liability is a personal one and no one is criminally liable for the negligence of a subordinate unless he entrusts duties to this subordinate knowing the latter to be incapable of trust. Roughly speaking gross negligence implies a reckless disregard as to whether loss of life would result. It is for the Jury to decide in any particular case whether there is gross negligence.

Legally your duties end here, but the custom, which appears a very desirable one, has grown up when matters of public importance are involved, for Juries—particularly special Juries, to add a rider to their verdict containing observations or recommendations for the prevention of similar occurrences in the future.

The main facts of this incident are not in dispute. There was the exceedingly heavy rainfall, particularly in Wong Nei Chong Valley, on the night of June 15th between the hours of 9 and 12. Stubbs Road became a torrent, a landslide occurred which blocked the road, and the water went over into the wall which burst and swamped everything below.

The lowering of the bank at the site of the road made it easier for the water to go over, but this is not of very great importance because the water would probably have gone over in any case.

The wall was not built to act as a reservoir, and when the water rose the wall burst.

I shall now consider the causes of the disaster. Firstly there is the flooding of Stubbs Road, and the responsibility of allowing that road to become a water-course seems to be shared by various P.W.D. officers. This state of affairs existed before this wall was constructed, and but for the wall would not have caused serious damage. I think there is no question of criminal negligence in this respect on the part of these officers concerned.

Secondly, there is the question of the construction of the wall. I think it is likely that you will find the workmanship was bad. The contractor, the architect and, I think, the P.W.D. Inspector share this responsibility. But even had the work been good, we have the opinion of several well qualified witnesses that the wall could not have stood. It was not to be expected, as the wall was not designed to act as a dam. Had the wall been stronger the consequence would in fact have been worse, as the water would have risen to higher level before it burst through and would have swamped more than it did. Therefore, even if you are of the opinion that there was negligence, or even gross negligence, in building that wall, I think you must find that such negligence was not the direct or immediate cause of death.

Thirdly, there is the method of filling up behind the wall. There was great confusion as to what the instructions were. I think the architect was right in assuming that he was not to fill in at all until the wall was finished. Mr. Boothby suggests that filling in should have been done as the wall rose, a view which is now adopted by everybody. I think there is responsibility with regard to this both on the architect and the P.W.D. officers concerned in drawing up and approving these plans. According to the instructions of the Building Authority the filling in could not be done until the wall was finished. It is for you to say whether there was negligence amounting to criminal negligence.

Fourthly, there is the location of the wall. That is a most serious point. It has been stated in evidence that the Building Authority had great reluctance in approving the plan for this dump. He considered it for two years. It therefore must be assumed that it was not a good place, and I think it was his duty to impose conditions to prevent water from reaching the dump. No precautions were taken and no attempt was made to divert the water from this site. I think that the architect was mainly responsible for this. He is particularly responsible in view of the fact that his workmen had lowered the bank bordering Stubbs Road by wheeling barrows of earth over it to deposit on the dump. This matter seems not to have been thought of at all. It is for you again to say whether there was criminal negligence.

I think that finishes the legal aspects, and I should now like to make a few general observations.

Firstly, there seems to have been some misunderstanding as to the position of Mr. Boothby. I asked Mr. Boothby to draw up a report and also give evidence, and I think the Jury will agree that it is a most valuable report, and of the greatest assistance. Mr. Boothby is eminently qualified to give evidence and is also entirely unconnected with any local interests and is in no sense a Government witness.

As to the officers of the P.W.D., I should like to make a few observations. I am amazed at Mr. Hughes' statement that he considered it safe to go on with the work without seeing that measures were taken to prevent water getting on the site as that was the business of some other Department. It seems to me that this attitude indicates a want of common sense and co-ordination between the various departments of the P.W.D. of which we have had other indications.

One important matter in this connection appears to me to be that it is essential that plans for sites under development, and particularly for dumps, should be properly considered by an expert in drainage and adequate arrangements made as the work goes on. This was obviously not done in this case.

Another matter of importance is in regard to the instructions issued to inspectors. More precise instructions should be given as to the quality of mortar and workmanship. Inspector Best gave his evidence in a very straightforward manner, but it is obvious that this inspection of the wall did not do much good. You may wish to make recommendations with regard to this matter.

As to the architect, I think the most unpleasant feature of this enquiry is Mr. Raven's view of his responsibilities. His inspection was totally inadequate and futile. When he did go to see the site he told the contractor that he must do better, but when he went next time and there was no improvement he took no action. He says he considers that he fulfilled his responsibilities. If, as he implied, this same view is taken by architects generally in this Colony we are paving the way for a series of disasters of which this is a minor one. I think steps should be taken to correct this impression of the duties of an architect. Section 7 of Ordinance No. 1, of 1903, makes provision for a list of authorised architects but it does not seem to provide adequately for the removal from that list of persons who by their actions show that they are a public danger. You may wish to suggest an amendment of that section.

Another important consideration is the continuance of the building of this wall in view of the revelations as to the quality of work. Is it safe to go on? We have been assured that it is. I should like, however, to refer to Mr. Boothby's non-committal attitude in paragraph six of his report where he states:— "This wall was not designed as a dam to retain water but as a surcharge retaining wall. As the collapse occurred before it was fulfilling the duty for which it was constructed it is not pertinent to this note to comment upon its stability in that respect. No doubt the design and purpose of the wall are common practice in the Colony, but it is the opinion of the writer that most engineers would consent most reluctantly to the location of such a wall in the head of a steep valley, and would, if allowing it, take the greatest precautions to ensure the best workmanship and materials and insist upon adequate safeguards against accidents during construction."

Earlier in his report he states:— "The cement mortar, the proportions of which are indicated on sheet 2 as one in six, is of very inferior quality; the aggregate appears to be soft found in the vicinity. The joints in the rubble are large and many voids are not filled in with mortar. The cement concrete in the hands passing through the wall is of inferior quality owing to poor mortar; no proportions of the concrete are indicated on the plan but the aggregate is of broken granite."

There should be more co-ordination and co-operation between the Building Authority, the Drainage Engineer and Executive Engineer in charge of Roads than appears to exist at present. 3. Regarding development of sites and for the prevention of land slides during such development, we are of the opinion the question of drainage is most vital and in consequence each such development plan must be submitted to the Drainage Engineer for his approval before work is started and that responsibility for such approved drainage during development shall rest solely with the architect in charge. (Continued at foot of next Column.)

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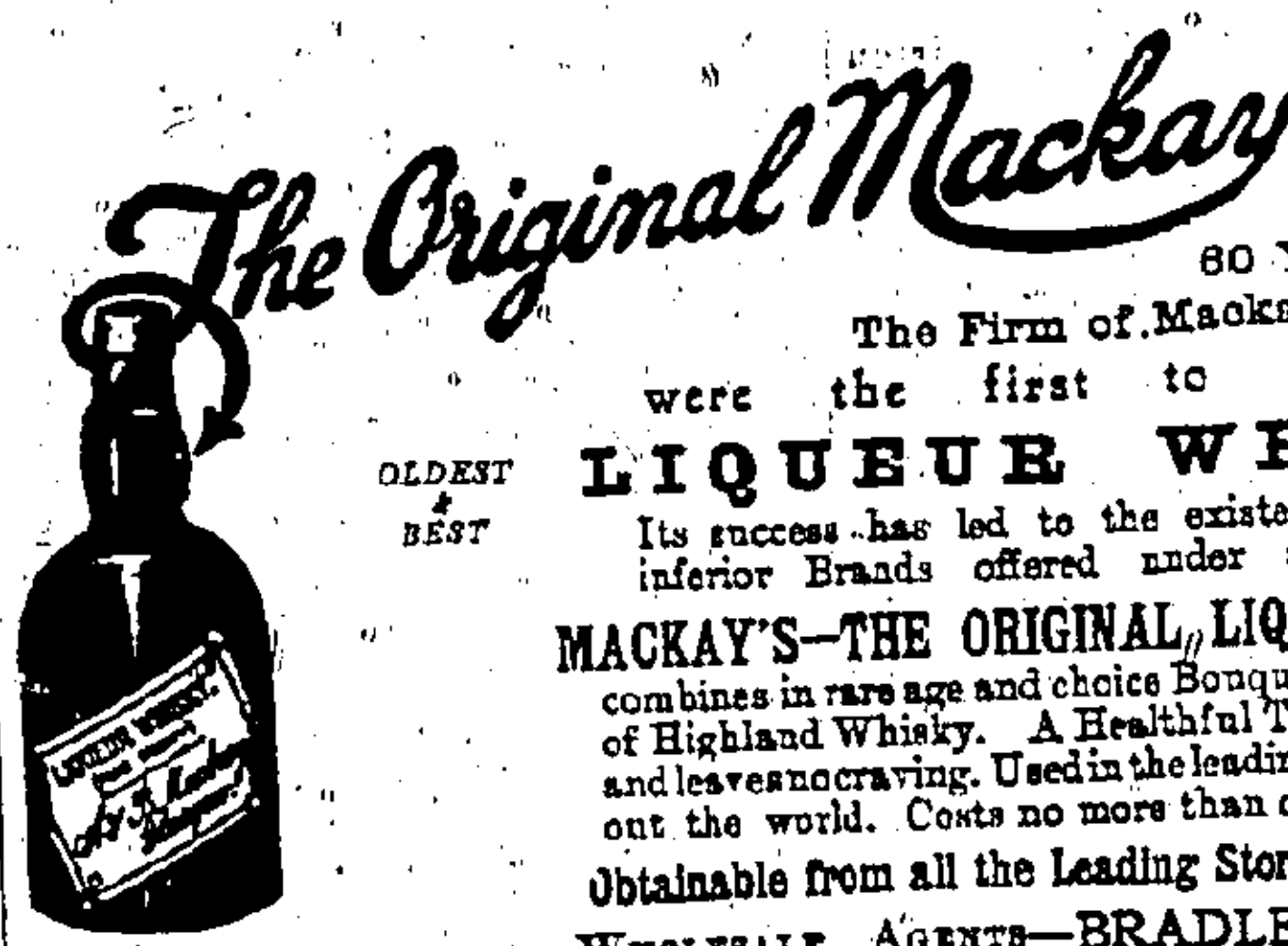
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So you will see that the conditions demanded by Mr. Boothby have not been complied with.

It seems to me personally that in view of the bad workmanship it is very necessary, before anything more is done, to take more precautions than have been taken up to date, with regard particularly to the drainage of the area and inspection of foundations. You may wish to make recommendations with regard to this. In another inquiry that I am conducting we have seen that the retaining wall was standing on disintegrated granite, where percolating water reached the foundations and apparently led to deterioration of the subsoil.

Then there is the question of retaining walls generally. It has been recommended both by Mr. Wright and Mr. Boothby that the Public Health and Building Ordinance should be amended with regard to the building of retaining walls. I think it very desirable time for some such recommendation to be made.

Finally, your verdict will be in accordance with the medical evidence. You will state the cause of death, and if there is criminal negligence you will bring in a verdict of death by misadventure. It will be of particular advantage if you will add any rider by way of comment or recommendation which you may consider desirable for the prevention of similar occurrences in the future. I do not intend you should be restricted to the suggestions I have put to you, or that you should necessarily adopt any of them.

JURY'S FINDING.

The Jury's finding was as follows:— We find that deceased Kwong Fat met his death by misadventure from bodily injuries in accordance with medical evidence submitted. In view of the fact that the Coroner's summing up very ably covers the whole question, which, we as jurors have been called upon to decide, we wish to state that we entirely agree with the same, but would desire to add the following riders:—

1. The Public Health and Building Ordinance in so far as it covers the development of sites and construction of retaining walls needs immediate amendment. Such amendments as regards retaining walls must enforce the drawing up of a proper and complete set of specifications of materials to accompany each submitted plan and further that not only should each retaining wall be judged individually upon its own merits, but that the final authorization for construction should rest solely in the hands of the Director of Public Works.

2. There should be more co-ordination and co-operation between the Building Authority, the Drainage Engineer and Executive Engineer in charge of Roads than appears to exist at present.

3. Regarding development of sites and for the prevention of land slides during such development, we are of the opinion the question of drainage is most vital and in consequence each such development plan must be submitted to the Drainage Engineer for his approval before work is started and that responsibility for such approved drainage during development shall rest solely with the architect in charge.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)



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CHURCH SERVICES.

Union Church, Kennedy Road—Sunday Services, August 9th:—
Morning Service at 11 o'clock:—
Hymns: 235, 24, 102, 226, 815.
Preacher:—Rev. J. H. Johnston, B.A.
Evening Service at 8 o'clock:—
Hymns: 147, 224, 223, 493, 683.
Preacher:—Rev. E. J. Malpas, M.A. [36]

First Church of Christ—Scientists, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road, Tram Station—Sunday, 11 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m. Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings—10 to 12. [37]

4. The architects deserve censure for the attitude adopted by them in regard to their responsibilities.

5. That the P.W.D. overseer in charge deserves censure for failing to report to his senior officer such a glaring case of inferior workmanship.

7. We consider that work on the rebuilding of the retaining wall should cease until the Hon. the D.P.W. is himself assured that proper drainage and other precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of this disastrous occurrence.

sd. D. Templeton, Foreman.
sd. J. E. Joseph.
sd. D. O. Russell.
sd. S. B. B. McKelvey, Coroner.

6.8.25.

Daily at
2.30.
5.15.
7.15.
9.15.

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SUPER
CINEMA

Sundays
at
6 p.m.
7.30.
9.15.

THURSDAY to SATURDAY, Aug. 6th to 8th.

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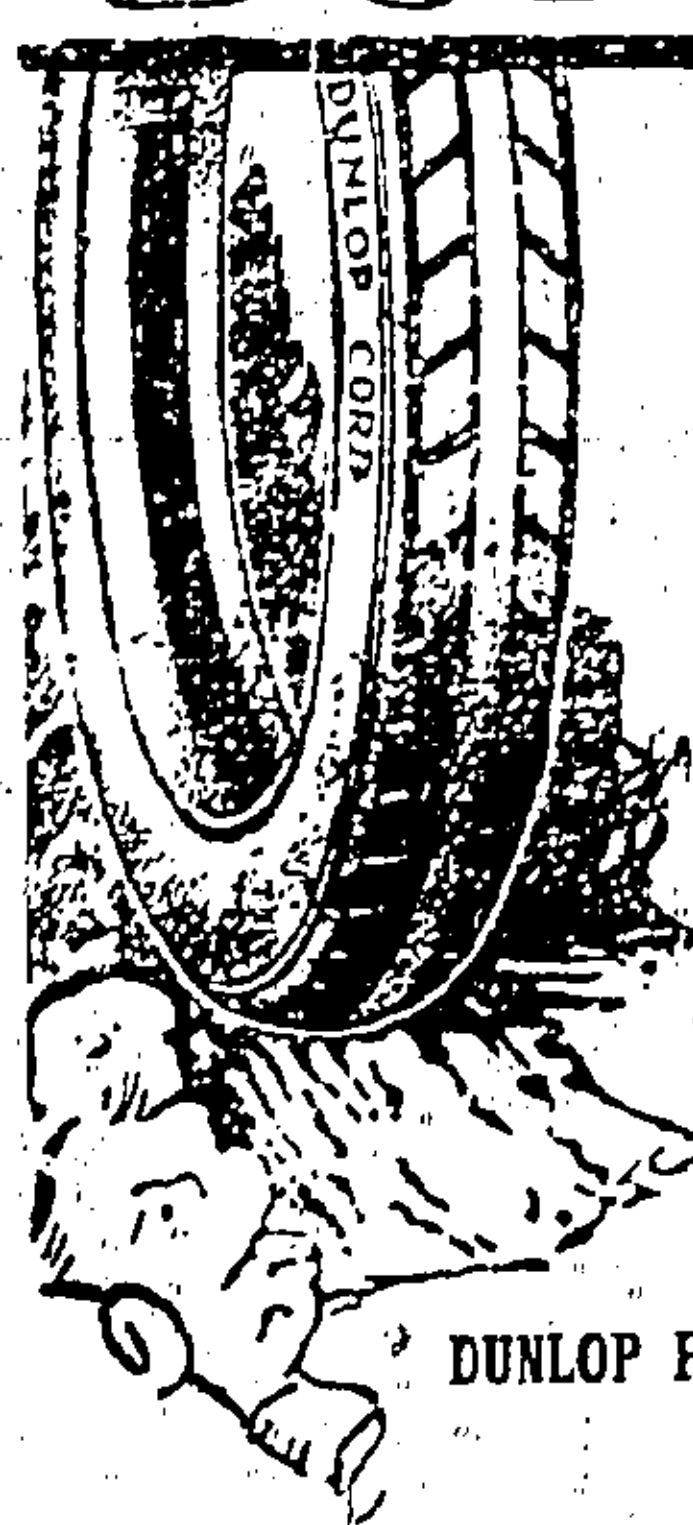
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ON MAKING HAY.

A SCHOLARLY COMMENT ON THE PASSING OF THE SCYTHE.

The traditional figure of Time, robbed long ago of his hour-glass, has now, by the advances of mechanical agriculture, been deprived also of his scythe. At least he has been handicapped in his attempts to inspire awe by being compelled to carry about with him yet another cumbersome and antique instrument, such as every highly cultured office boy who visits a rural district in a charabanc will instantly condemn as ineffective, unsentimental, and altogether out of date. Those of us who have had a less progressive upbringing will be inclined to regard the passing of the scythe and will rejoice to see it—for still it is to be seen—in the hands of a skilled workman at this season of the year. Mark Clark hummed a tune to his—as well he might, for the true employment of a scythe has in it so beautiful a rhythm that any passer-by who is not both blind and deaf must perceive become a lingering spectator. As such he will be tempted to believe, if he has never had hand experience to the contrary, that this graceful swinging advance must be the easiest thing in the world to imitate. A scythe, moreover, is to be loved, even by those who do not aspire to wield it, because it is, or was, the first part of hay-making, that annual hazard which has work for all and, if the sun shines, pleasure for all as well.

"It is true," said Goldsmith's Vicar of Mr. Burchell at a moment when he was a little suspicious of him on his daughter's account—"it is true, his labour more than requited his entertainment; for he wrought among us with vigour, and put himself foremost. And Bathsheba, Everdene was conscious of the same obligation when "a bright scarlet spot" emerged from behind a wagon and, in the person of Sergeant Troy, began to press her with flatteries. She was not a woman who feared to be straight in her replies. She told him that she "didn't much want to thank him for anything" and that she "would rather have his room than his company." "And yet," Mr. Hardy has told us, "she could not help feeling that the assistance he was rendering forbade a harsh repulse." Such were the advantages, in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, of the hay-maker who was foremost at the sickle or who, in the later phrase, did "real night-service by his voluntary contribution of his labour at a busy time." Nor are the advantages less to-day. Whoever would court the Vicar's daughter or flatter with impunity the mistress of a farm can hope for no safer or pleasanter introduction than a rake and pitchfork vigorous in emergency. The labour is not light, but it is performed in circumstances that go far to lighten it. Summer is at the full; the sky anxiously watched for a threat of frowning, is though for its smiles; the air is heavy with one of the few rich scents in the world of which the sweetness, penetrating everywhere, does not cloy. No drink, whether it be the beer and cider of tradition or the lemonade of a later day, ever seemed so good of its kind as that which comes down from the house in a long procession of pitchers and chinking trays; and no food was ever more welcome than that consumed in the shade of a hedge where speckled shadows chase one another over shirt-sleeves and bare arms, and boots protrude into the line of sun. "Our family," says the Vicar, "dined in the field and we sat, or rather reclined, round a temperate repast, our cloth spread upon the hay." Their party was, perhaps, exceptionally fortunate, for while two black-birds, entertained them from opposite hedges, "the familiar red-breast came and pecked crumbs" from their hands. "Every sound seemed but the echo of tranquillity," and they were led on from Mr. Gay to Ovid and from Ovid to a ballad.

That is not the scholarly fortune of all who work among the hay, but in this toil, which happens also to be a game for children, there is a peculiar peacefulness and content. At the end of the day, though there may be no Bathsheba to entertain us and no very favourable "opportunity of introducing to the company a ballad," we may yet be in a mood to take the Hermit's advice:—

Then, pilgrim, turn; thy cares forgo;
All earth-born cares are wrong;
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long
—and to go to bed with no angrier conflict within us than may be hushed by weariness of limb and by the sleepy memory of one who, "in a less forward meadow," was humming to his obsolete scythe.—*The Times*.

PLANE ON THE THAMES.

FRENCH MACHINE'S 34 HOURS' TRIP FROM THE SEINE.

A somewhat belated attempt on the part of a French aviation company to show that it is possible to fly from the Seine to the Thames without bothering about ordinary aerodromes was made on June 30th, after many announcements for some weeks previously that the effort was to take place.

An amphibian machine belonging to the French Air Union left the Seine at 5.50 a.m. and proceeded to Lympne, where it arrived at 8.5 a.m. Leaving at 8.30, it proceeded to London and landed at Hammersmith on the Thames at 9.30.

The time occupied by this method between the Seine and the Thames was therefore three and a half hours.

As long ago as May, 1921, a Vickers-Viking machine, fitted with a Napier engine, flew from the Seine and landed on the Thames at Westminster, opposite the Houses of Parliament, after a journey of only one hour fifty-five minutes.



s-s-s-sh!

Not a broken night's sleep does mother have when baby is fed on Glaxo—because Glaxo satisfies him.

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And Glaxo has been used to rear the babies in six Royal Nurseries—where only the very best food is used.

Glaxo builds firm flesh, plenty of bone and a strong constitution. It contains nothing whatever to harm baby or cause him pain. That is why your "Glaxo Baby" will progress steadily day by day and sleep soundly all the night through. Buy a tin of Glaxo to-day.

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Write for free sample and Descriptive Booklet to

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In Water Blisters, Itching Intense, Cuticura Heals.

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"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using three tins of Ointment, with the Soap, I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. M. Baker, 7, Lloyd St., Cell Centre, Ystrad, Glam., S. Wales.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to keep your skin clear. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: "Free Sample" to: Cuticura, P. O. Box 100, New York City, N.Y. Also for mail orders with price.

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THERAPION No. 1
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No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weakness, sold at leading chemists, druggists, and all the "Big" Druggists. Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London, or Mail Order Co., 25, Abchurch Lane, New York City, or 45 First Street, San Francisco.

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Paid-up Capital 5,000,000
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KAN TONG PO
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 18th February, 1925. [33]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

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Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
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Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business Transacted.
Overdraft Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. P. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong April 15th, 1925. [20]

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.85	29.65
Temperature	86	80	85
Humidity	85	70	75
Wind Direction	East	Calm	East
Force	4	0	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.06
Highest open-air Temperature on 6th	89		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th	79		

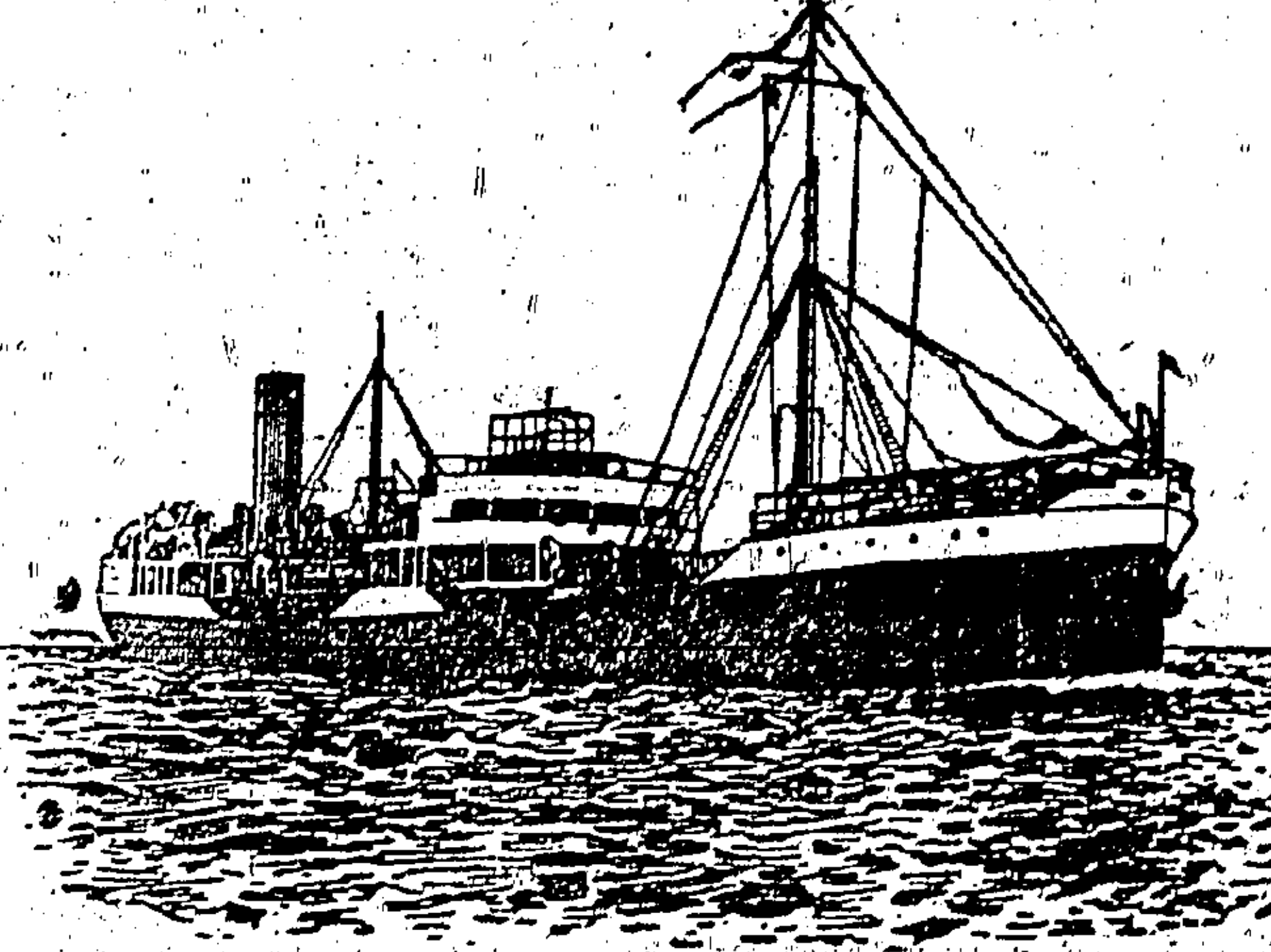
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S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... " ... 19th SeptemberBOSTON NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "ELMBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st September

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)S.S. "CITY OF MADRID" ... 9th August
For HAVRE, LONDON, DUNKIRK & HAMBURG.

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Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mowel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
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Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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S.S. "MERTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th August
S.S. "LAOMEDON" ... " ... 26th August
S.S. "PELUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Sept.
S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... " ... 19th Sept.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



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S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 5th August, 1925

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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease-producing from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, catarrhes and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, syphilis, gonorrhea, gonitis, gonitis or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.English Price 3s. (either remedy). The **VETARZO REMEDIES CO.**, Gospel Oak, W. W. London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Enquire for **VETARZO**. The genuine has words **VETARZO REMEDIES** on Government Stamp. Sold by **Lawrence Clark Chemists**.**P. & O. British India**
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,008	8th Aug. Noon	Marseilles, Cassa Blanca, London
"ALIPORE"	5,372	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	4,812	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	28th Aug.	Marseilles, Cassa Blanca, L'bon.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"NARKUNDA"	16,337	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	19th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp bay.
"KARMALA"	9,138	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	4,896	15th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	4,812	29th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYBER"	9,138	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,936	19th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	9,008	28th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAJRA"	7,923	8th Aug. Noon	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"KALYAN"	7,886	18th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	8,368	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Tharsday
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Oct.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	4th Nov.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"TALMA"	8,958	2nd Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	8,000	5th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	3rd Feb.	

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolsamanga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement to passengers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"KHYBER"	9,144	8th Aug. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,368	11th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARKUNDA"	16,337	21st Aug.	Shanghai
"KARMALA"	9,138	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	19,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	4,896	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,138	2nd Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	4,812	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	19,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	8,368	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,936	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	4,896	23rd Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,008	23rd Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	8,000	13th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	28th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"MALWA"	19,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Excesses Messing not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 1000 on the day previous to sailing.

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BANGKOK DIRECT ... "CHINHUA" ... On 11th Aug. 4 p.m.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and Australian Ports are informed that all general Cargo for Hongkong by S.S. "TAIYUAN" has been Discharged at Manilla and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" arrived Hongkong, 21st JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong 21st July 1925

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. BOLTON CASTLE ... Sails 30th July

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BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
\$66.**NEXT SAILINGS**

OUTWARD FOR SPANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 7th Aug.
M.S. "ESQUILINO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 25th June
M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.**ITAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September
S.E. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st OctoberRegular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents

17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
PAUL LECAT	17th July	18th Aug.	1st Sept.
ABOURE	31st July	1st Sept.	15th Sept.
GEANTILLY	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
PORTHOIS	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	13th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	10th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) ... \$ 85.00. 01.
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C Class (3rd Class) ... \$ 45.00. 01.
Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.**LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).**

S.S. ... sailing for HAVRE, ANTWERP

S.S. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 20th August.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone Central 740

COGNIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

12

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay of 2 hours.
The Radio Office will be closed from 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. until further notice.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Express of Asia	10th August
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tokyo	10th August
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Jackson	12th August
SHANGHAI	Katori Maru	13th August
JAPAN	Mishima Maru	18th August

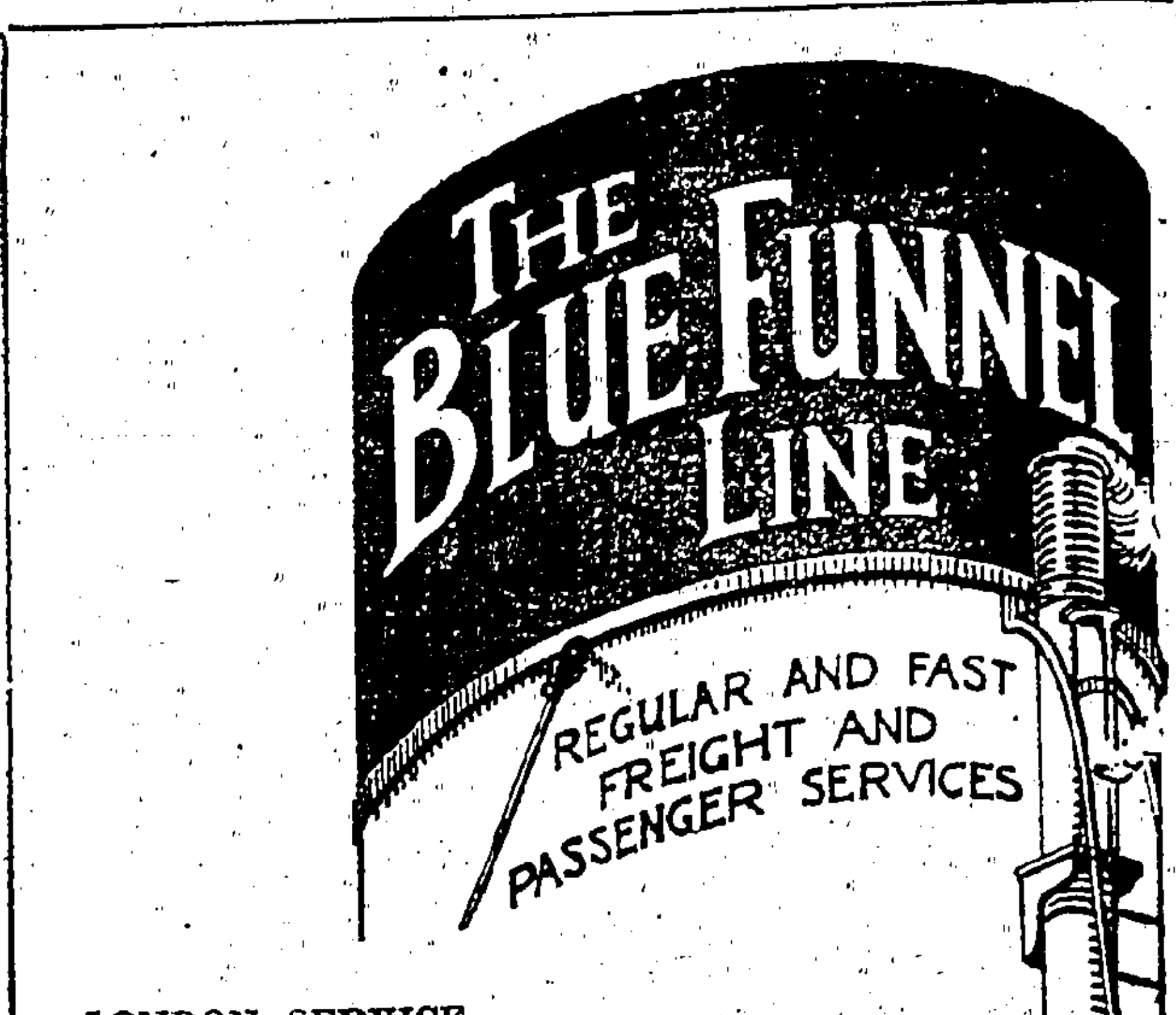
OUTWARD MAILS.

TO	PER	DATE
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 6th Sept.	Kashgar	Saturday, 8th, Reg. Letters 9.15 A.M. 10.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tillamook	9.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Taira	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Khyber	9.30 A.M.
Singapore	Halvard	9.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Hanoi	5.00 P.M.
Straits Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 9th Sept.	Elphinstone	Monday, 10th, Registration Letters 11.45 A.M. 12.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Chinua	Tuesday, 11th, 2.30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumang	Thursday, 13th, 11.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	8.00 P.M.
Japan	Kumang	6.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 4th Sept.	Katori Maru	Friday, 14th, Registration Letters 8.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 30th August	Mishima Maru	Wednesday, 19th, Registration Letters 8.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS

FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samahai	9.30 P.M. only	9.30 P.M.	7.40 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ai	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Koogoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wachow	9.30 P.M. (Saturdays 4.00 P.M.)	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.



THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"ELPHINSTONE" 10th Aug. Marseilles, London Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"ANTENOR" 29th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

"PERSEUS" 6th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"EUMAEUS" 22nd Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TALTHEYBIUS" 18th Aug. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"EURYPIUS" 1st Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"PROTEUS" 13th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via Kobe & Yokohama).

"TYNDAREUS" 18th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

"PROTEUS" 8th Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON" 28th Aug. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

"PELUS" 7th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

"TEUCER" 28th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 28th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"BARFORD" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"PATROCLOS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.

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COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 7th, 1925.

On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/4
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,200
Credit, 4 months sight	1,200
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	57 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	153 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	153 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	153 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	153 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	136 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	99 1/2
On Batavia—	
On demand	138
On Hongkong—	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—	
On demand	80 1/2
On Rangoon—	
On demand	83.38
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	3115/16
Raw Silver, per oz.	3115/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$4,500,000
Silver ... \$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$20,000,000

Directors:
G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. A. Patterson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak, T. G. Wall, Esq.

Chief Manager
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stett, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted on the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. H. B. BLOW,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE
GERANSE.DE LA BANQUE
INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:
Paris, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital ... Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves ... Frs. 10,790,000
Working fund provided by
THE BANKING INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE:
Fr. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,978,600.00
Reserve Funds ... \$9,021,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—Peking.

HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS—The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
TEUYER PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1925.



There's added enjoyment on every occasion for the smoker of

"THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

THREE CASTLES

MAGNUM CIGARETTES

Tins of 50.

Regular size. Tins of 50, and Packets of 10.

The advertisement is owned by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. BOSS,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 94 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, A.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 25,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... Frs. 50,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Siam, Yokohama.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, etc.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT
Manager.

Head Office: 94 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, A.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
Japan—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, etc.

LONDON BRANCH:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Siam, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 30th May 1925.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 80,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya, Hongkong, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rate to be obtained on application.

U. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1925.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY, BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1898.

Authorized Capital ... 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 80,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 22,888,330

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Calcutta, Cherson, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Koto, Rangoon, Rotterdam, etc.

LONDON BRANCH—A NATIONAL FIRST CLASS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERSCHLIEB,
Agent.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,200,000
Paid Up Capital ... \$1,078,580
Silver Reserve Fund ... \$700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 1/2 per annum on daily credit balances of over \$100.

DEPOSITS:
for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum
for 6 " 4 " " "
for 3 " 3 " " "
on demand 2 " " "

BRANCHES:
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Lloyds Bank, Limited.
Chief Manager.

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